

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

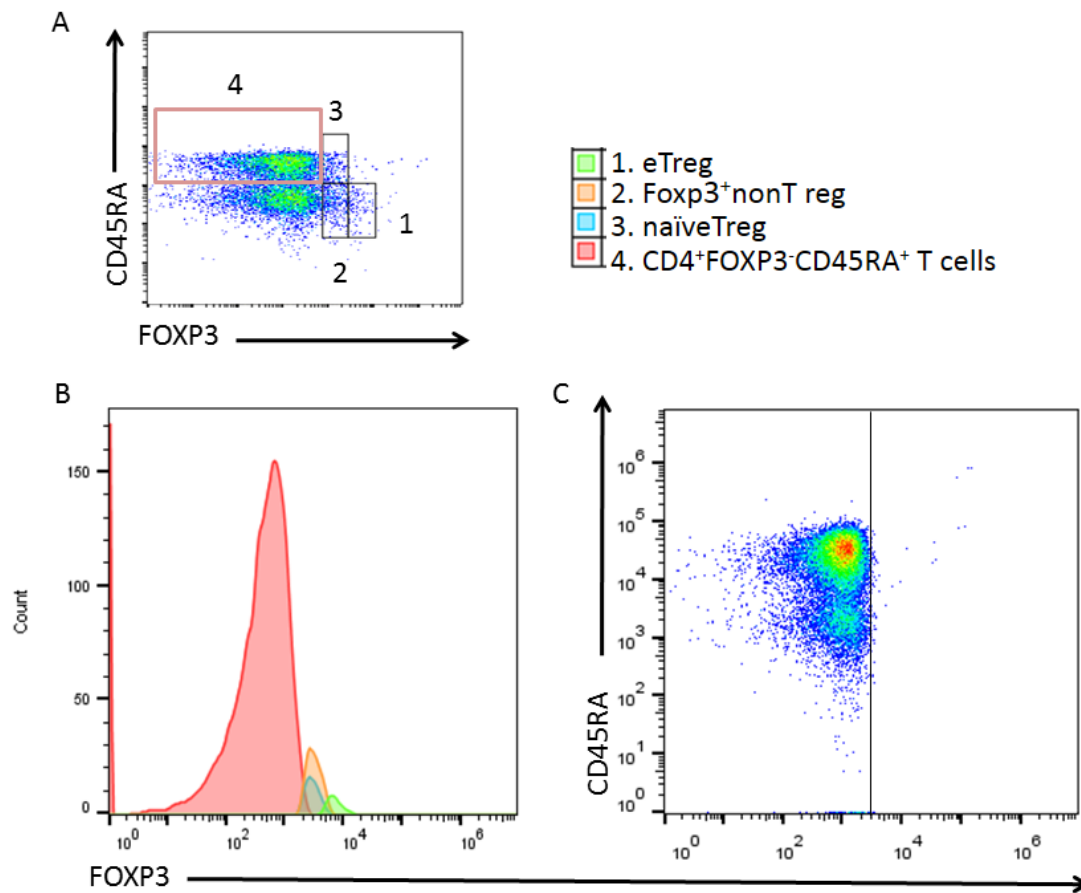


Figure S1: Additional representative analysis of the positive region delimitation. eTreg (1), Foxp3⁺nonTreg (2), naïveTreg (3) and CD4⁺FOXP3⁺CD45RA⁺ T cells (4) (A). Differential PE-conjugated anti-FOXP3 antibody fluorescence intensity in eTreg, Foxp3⁺nonTreg, naïveTreg and CD4⁺FOXP3⁺CD45RA⁺ T cells (4) subtypes (B). FMO control for FOXP3 delimitation (all fluorochromes minus FOXP3 marker) (C).

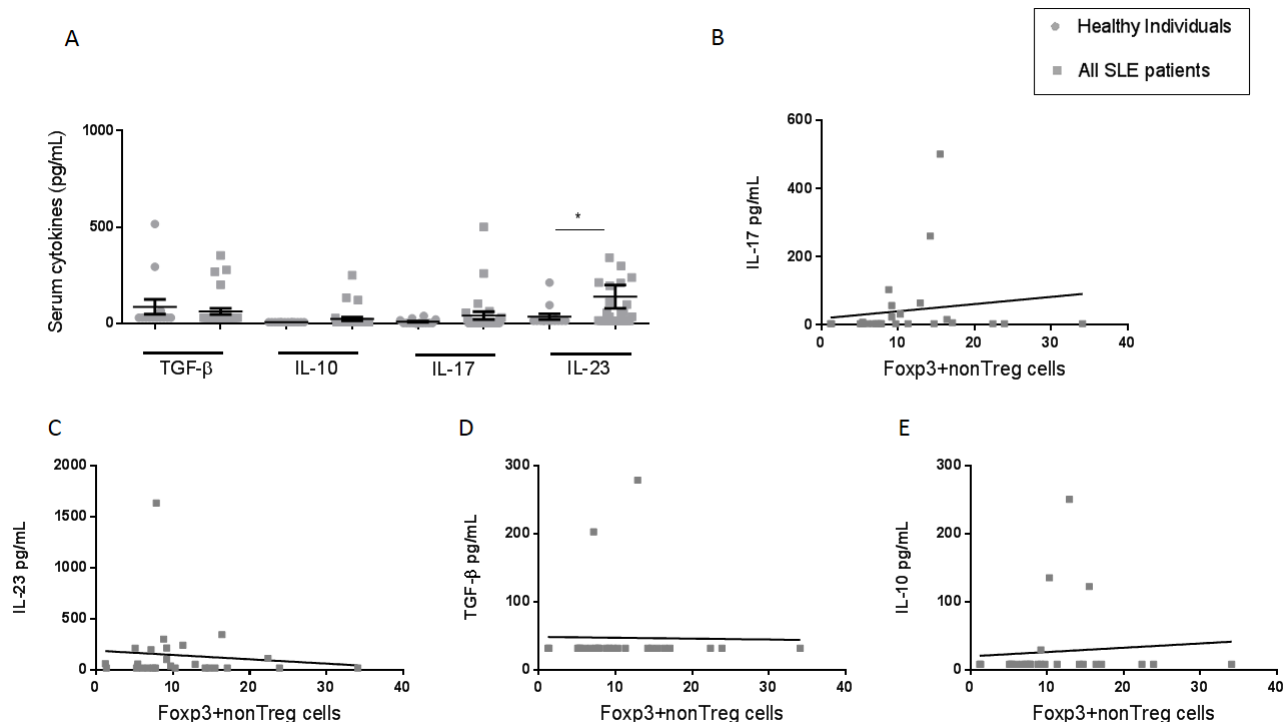
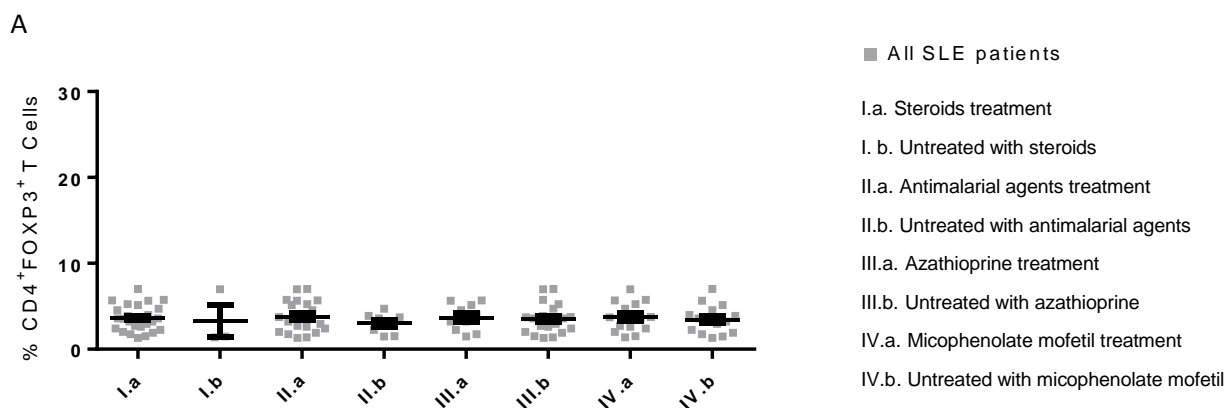
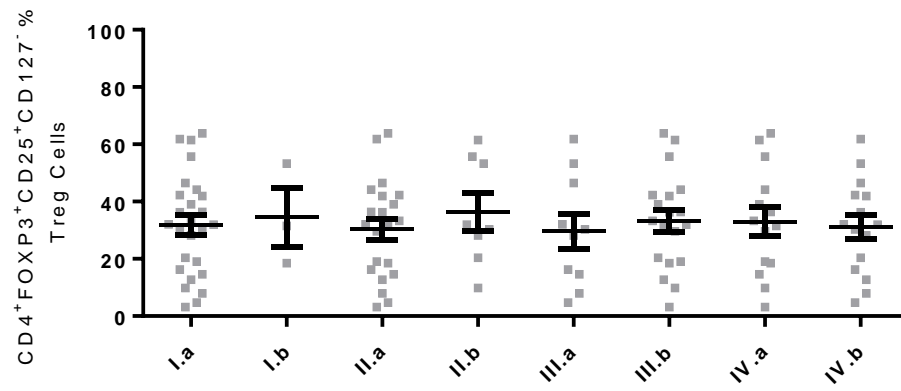


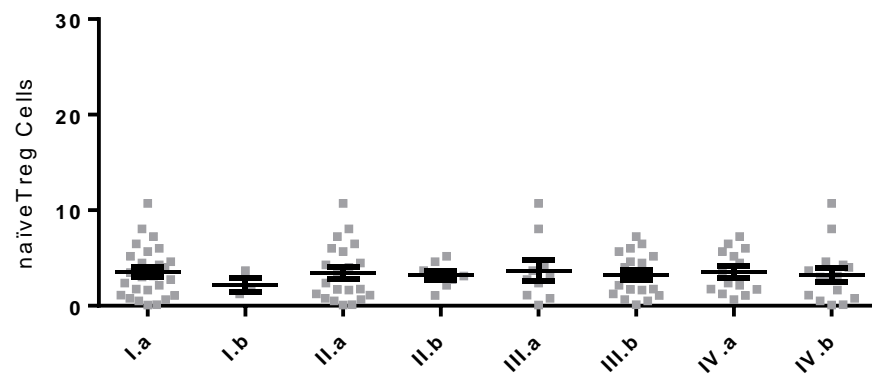
Figure S2: Th17 and Treg related cytokines in the serum of SLE patients and healthy donors (A). Foxp3⁺nonTreg cells related to serum concentrations of IL-17 (B), IL-23 (C), TGF- β (D), IL-10 (E) in SLE patients. All cytokines in SLE patients serum and healthy donors were measured using specific ELISA kits following the manufacturer's recommendations (eBiosciences or BD Biosciences). * $p < 0.05$.



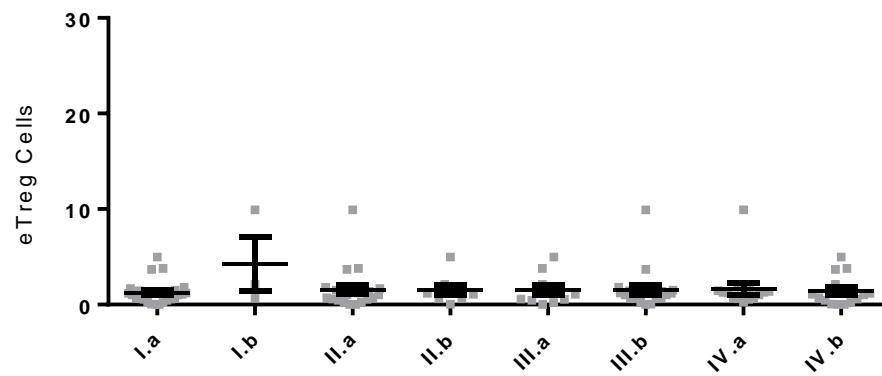
B



C



D



E

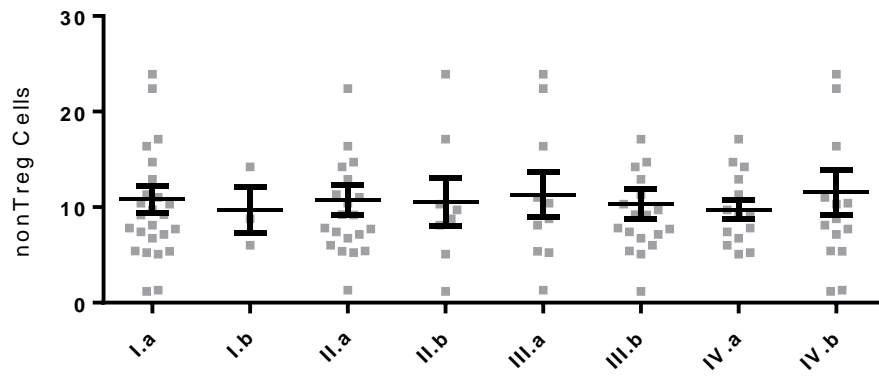


Figure S3: Treg subsets did not change in relation to the treatment adopted. (%) of the CD4⁺FOXP3⁺ Treg cells (A), CD4⁺FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD127⁻ Treg cells (B), naïveTreg cells (C), eTreg cells (D) and Foxp3⁺nonTreg cells in relation to the treatment adopted for SLE patients (E).